

VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[XIIIth YEAR.]

A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

[1227.]

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[Four Dollars Per Annum....paid in advance.]

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1866.

[12 1-2 Cents Single.]

Will be Sold,

By virtue of a deed of trust from Lewelling Jones of Prince Edward, and Edw. Jones of Northway, to Samuel Carter, at Carter & Booker's store in Prince Edward county, on Monday the 10th of March next, one NEGRO MAN, named Salisbury, twelve head of CATTLE, and one black MARE, to satisfy the debt therein mentioned.

December 10, 1865. THE TRUSTEE. w8t
Just received and for sale at this office, THE LADIES' ANNUAL POCKET BOOK, AND THE GENTLEMAN'S Annual Pocket Remembrancer, FOR THE YEAR 1866.

THE Ladies' Book contains an elegant engraved Frontispiece—an Almanac—ruled pages for memoranda, and engagements, also for account of monies received, paid or lent, for every day in the year; select prose and poetry; new and celebrated songs; a marketing table, and several other useful tables.
The Gentleman's Book contains an Almanac, ruled pages for memoranda, and cash accounts, government of the U. S. executive, legislative and judiciary, commissioner of loans, Federal courts of law, patents, ministers, consuls, &c. to and from foreign nations, military establishments, table of the pay and subsistence of officers of the navy, list of officers of the navy, marine corps, navy agents, list of the whole naval force of the U. S. Post Office establishment, Coins of the U. S. Duties payable by law, officers of the customs, light houses, and several useful tables, &c.

December 10.

Valuable Family Medicines.
Just received direct from the Patenters, and for SALE at this Office, the following Valuable Medicines.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomach Bitters.

Prepared by THOMAS H. RAWSON, member of the Connecticut Medical Society.
These Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c. They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Bilious Pills.
The great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in Bilious and Yellow Fevers, Jaundice, Head Ache, Dysenteries, Bilious Cholera, Colic, &c. &c. &c. The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, Jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.
A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH.
Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills, or Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headache, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti-bilious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle.

For jaundice & bilious complaints, WHEATON'S Genuine Patent Bitters.

Price only 50 cents.
Secured to him by Letters Patent from the President of the United States.

A MEDICINE extremely useful and efficacious for curing jaundice and bilious disorders, and removing that sinking, faint and distressed feeling at the stomach, difficulty of breathing, loss of appetite and sleep, dull heaviness in the forehead of the day, weakness and trembling of the limbs, dizziness of the head, and yellowness of countenance, complaints so common to jaundice and bilious people.

Also, removing obstructions of the bowels, and of urine, cholicky complaints, pukings and purgings, indigestion, flatulency, rheumatic complaints, &c. &c. which arise from a collection of four-bilious matter in the stomach, and at length restoring the constitution to strength and vigor.

They are also found very useful to carry off worms, and to cure ricketty children, and may be used with safety in all constitutions, ages and sexes.

The many cures that have been effected in New England, by the above medicine (as may be seen in the bills) prevent the necessity of further recommendation.

Wheaton's patent Itch Ointment, Price only 50 cents.

The only medicine in the world which will certainly cure the ITCH, without having in it any thing either dangerous or disagreeable; it being composed mostly of ingredients never before discovered or used in that disorder.

One box cures a person, and there need be no waiting after the use of it, as the skin is generally left cleaner and smoother.

ALSO, Rawson's celebrated Bitters & Lee's genuine Windham Antibilious Pills.

* The above medicines are for sale at this office.

Ready made PENS for sale here.

ANDREW STEVENSON, in addition to the Courts of King William and Hanover, practices Law in the County Court of New Kent

Marshall's Sales.

To be Sold, for ready money, under a decree of the Court of the United States, District of the Fifth Circuit in the Virginia District, between Phineas Bond, attorney for the creditors of Ezekiel Edwards, plff. and David Ross and others defts. in order to raise the sum of dollars 967 89, due and payable on the first day of July 1865, and the further sum of dollars 16666 66, due and payable the first day of January, 1866, that valuable and well known estate in the county of Botetourt, called FORT LEWIS, stated by said Ross to contain 2608 acres.

The sale will take place on the premises on the 27th day of February next.

Also, on the 4th day of March next, will be sold, under the aforesaid decree, at the Oxford Iron Works, in the county of Campbell, a number of valuable SLAVES.

Ben. Mosby, D. M. for Jos. Scott; M. V. D. January 13, 1866. tds

Mr. WILLIAM P. TEBBS, Botetourt County.

SIR, PLEASE to take Notice, that on the 3d day of February next, at Capt. William Anderson's Tavern, in this county, I shall proceed to take the depositions of John Snyder, John Clayton and Peter Sherry, in a suit now pending in the county court of Lancaster (in chancery) between yourself, plaintiff, and myself, as administrator of Epa Snyder, deceased, defendant. Attend if you please.

Your obedient servant, Ezekiel Levy. Richmond county, Jan. 6, 1866. 2

A Valuable Manufacturing MILL TO RENT.

ON Monday the 6th day of March next, will be rented to the highest bidder, for one year, that valuable Manufacturing and Grist MILL, in the county of Amelia, belonging to the estate of the late Col. John Royall, dec. It is situated near the mouth of a never failing stream, almost immediately upon the river Appomattox, distant about 45 miles from Petersburg, and 40 from Manchester. This mill possesses the great advantage of an abundant supply of water throughout the driest season, and its local situation is such as to afford it complete protection against the highest freshes we have yet known. The toll corn she receives amounts annually to 200 barrels and upwards. There is one pair of Burr stones and one set of Bolting cloths, both of which are of very superior quality, and the whole works have lately undergone a thorough repair. The flour manufactured here and sent to Petersburg and Richmond for sale, has uniformly commanded as much, and in many instances more, than flour made at any other mill.

Attached to the mill are about 23 acres of land, upon which has lately been erected a commodious store and lumber house, cooper's shop, blacksmith's shop, stables, and some other out houses, all of which will be rented with the mill. A mercantile establishment at this place, connected with the manufacturing business, it is believed would succeed very well. The above property will be rented upon the premises. Bond and security will be required to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid.

William Royall, Guardian of the Orphans. January 8th, 1866. 1m

JUST RECEIVED, From Dr. CHURCH'S Dispensary New-York, and for sale at this Printing-Office, a fresh supply of the following

Patent Medicines:

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS, A medicine unequalled by any in the world, for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, &c. &c. &c.

PATIOSA LOZENGES, For the voice, hoarseness, colds, coughs, &c. &c.

CHEMICAL ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD, For the cure of the rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, white swelling, chilblains, &c.

ANODYNE ESSENCE, for the head-ache.

VOLATILE TINCTURE, for the tooth-ache.

THE BOTANICAL TEA, For the cure of corns.

INFALLIBLE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER, For the cure of corns.

CHURCH'S ANALGETIC FEMALE PILLS, SCOTCH OINTMENT, Cures the most inveterate itch in four hours with out Mercury.

ETE SALVE, for all disorders of the eyes.

ANTISCORBUIC TINCTURE, For the teeth, breath, and scurvy in the gums.

ESSENCE OF SCURVY-GRASS, For preventing and curing the sea and land scurvy.

PERMIFUG LOZENGES, For destroying worms in children & grown persons.

ANTISPASMODIC ELIXIR, For the cure of all kinds of Fits.

CORIAL RESTORATIVE BALM, For nervous disorders, debility, inward weakness, &c. &c.

VEGETABLE LOTION, For the face and skin, freckles, sun-burns, prickly heat, ring worms, tetter, &c. &c.

DR. CHURCH'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, For the cure of malignant and bilious fevers, dyspepsy, jaundice, costiveness, acidity, cholera morbus, gravel, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all disorders of the head, stomach and bowels.

THE GENUINE PATENT ALTERNATIVE PILLS, For the cure of scurvy, cutaneous disorders, the venereal disease, &c.

HOOPER'S FEMALE PILLS, ESSENCE OF PEPPER MINT.

ALSO, DR. CHURCH'S TREATISE ON THE VENEREAL, Containing plain and easy directions for the speedy and effectual cure of that disease in both sexes; whereby any person may cure themselves at a small expense—price half a dollar,

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, Dec. 20.

Debate on the motion of Dr. LOGAN for leave to bring in a bill to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and St. Domingo.

(Continued.)

Gen. S. SMITH—

Mr. President. Had the honorable mover produced any new document, or given us any new information, I certainly should have given my vote that he should have the leave required. Or had the Senate been composed of the same members as those of the last year, I should have contented myself with giving a silent vote on the question. An addition being made to the Senate of several new members, it may not be proper to state, that this subject was at the last session presented to the view of Congress by the President. A bill was predicated thereon, and after great consideration and lengthy discussion passed into a law. Has the mover produced to the Senate any document to show that France is not satisfied with what has been done? Does the gentleman know that any new complaint has been made? I know of none, & I therefore think it fair to presume that France has been fully satisfied with the law already passed. The gentleman has said that both the French and British ministers have considered the trade to St. Domingo as contrary to the law of nations. I see nothing of the kind in the note from the British minister. I have no doubt of the British being disposed to interfere that branch of trade as they have done almost all our other most lucrative commerce. Had the gentleman brought forward a bill to interdict all trade with Great Britain, he might have produced many more reasons in its support than he has been pleased to offer in support of the bill proposed; but what is this law of nations? Is it the written law, or that law assumed by the nations who have the most power? If the gentlemen mean the written law, I must believe they are mistaken. I have somewhere read, that when a part of a state separates itself and is capable of supporting that separation, forms for itself a government, and fully conducts its own affairs—that other nations do not infringe this law by trading or commencing a friendly intercourse with such part.

We are told that a celebrated French general since here has said, that had Gen. Le Clerc succeeded, he meant to have landed all the blacks of St. Domingo on our southern shores. This may be—but sir, it is not probable. If such however had been his intention, they could not have arisen from resentment on account of our commerce, for we had been of the greatest utility to him and his army, and had then carried on no commerce that was not fully sanctioned by France—Nay, I might say, that owing to the supplies from the U. S. the colony of St. Domingo had been preserved to the mother country until the arrival of Gen. Le Clerc. Unless, Mr. President, the honorable mover shall produce some new information, I shall be under the necessity of voting against leave to bring in this bill.

Dr. MITCHELL, in a speech of considerable length and detail, stated his objections to giving leave.

He complimented his friend from Pennsylvania, for the purity of his motives in bringing forward the present motion. But he could not refrain from an expression of his surprise, and even his regret, that the subject has been moved again in the Senate.

During the last session of congress, the whole of the intercourse with St. Domingo had undergone a full investigation. While the bill regulating the clearance of armed merchant vessels was under discussion, that part of our foreign commerce had been minutely examined. It would be remembered that the bill had been committed, recommittees, amended, and modified with the utmost labor and skill. Besides the talents which the Senate afforded, all the sources of executive information had been drained, to aid their researches. And the letters of the British and French ministers, complaining of the conduct of our merchants in forcing this trade, were opened to our view. The crude material of the bill had been hammered at and worked upon so elaborately, as to have at last received the complete burnish of a law. With all the knowledge that could be derived from so many quarters, the bill was at length passed to check the violence of our navigators, and to restrain the adventurous zeal of our merchants. The provisions of this law, were such as it was deemed just and proper that a neutral nation should take. And this was a liberal concession to the wishes of the two great maritime and belligerent powers,

without forgetting the respect that we owed to our own. With both these he wished to cultivate peace and good understanding; but to neither of them would he consent to yield any portion of our neutral national rights.

The difficulties exhibited in the ministerial correspondence, Dr. M. said were thus removed. With a promptitude that deserved to be admired, congress interposed its authority, for the purpose at once of doing justice to our neighbors, regulating our commerce, and tranquillizing the Mexican seas. With these salutary provisions, he believed the two complaining nations, had been satisfied. At least we had done so much that they ought in all reason to be content. Congress had already manifested a due regard to all that France and Great Britain had offered upon the branch of West Indian commerce, and in the true spirit of good neighborhood, and correct principle, had modified and restricted the intercourse with Hayti. And so fully did the Europeans seem to acquiesce in our conduct, that he had not heard any further remonstrances made by either of them about it. He thought the observations of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) very much in point. Under a conviction that we had done as much as public faith and national honor required, he had given his vote against the introduction of a similar bill during the last session. Nothing had occurred from that time to this day, to alter the circumstances of the case, or to make it necessary for him to change his conduct. He thought now, as he did then, that there was danger of overacting our part and of doing too much; of being good to our neighbors, to such a degree, and in such a manner as to be very cruel to ourselves.

After all this condescension on our part, after inquiring into the alleged misconduct of our people, and taking immediate measures to prevent the repetition, and after having done all that we politically could or that we honorably ought, the subject is once more introduced to the Senate. It comes now, not from the executive department, not from the cabinets of the nations concerned nor from the recommendation of a Senatorial committee, but from the suggestions of an individual member of our own body.

The commerce of the United States he said, was an astonishing spectacle. It reached from Arctic to Antarctic; and was co extensive with the circumference of the globe. Most of the inhabited countries of the earth were visited by our navigators, and the striped flag of the union fluttered in the remotest harbors. Our countrymen have made material additions to the science of Geography. They have found markets unknown to commercial men before. They have derived cargoes from the depths of the ocean, and laid the cod, the seal and the whale under contribution. They have exported the productions of their own happy country, so fertile in the articles which sustain and cherish life, to all places where they were wanted, and brought home the crude materials or the manufactures of those regions in return. By an energy and enterprise unexampled in the history of the human species, they have excited the jealousy of foreigners, who are not only behind them in mercantile exertion, but who cannot weigh an anchor or reef a top-sail equal to them.

Such was our situation, peaceful, industrious, and desirous of measuring out liberal justice to all our neighbors. But this was no protection against commercial rivalry. Emulation and competition existed in all callings and professions. Mercantile jealousy had been alarmed by it. Experience had shown to the most active of them that they were unsuccessful competitors. What was the consequence? They had endeavored to interrupt by force or stratagem, that predominant trade which they could not outdo or equal by fair means. In the havens of Britain the port-charges were of the most exorbitant kind. The money paid by us for passing their light-houses was excessive. The fees for performance of quarantine, were out of all proportion to the good expected or service done. Convoy-duties were also frequently exacted. And the custom houses collected a higher rate of charge upon merchandise exported to the United States than to any part of Europe. In addition to all this the cruisers of that nation had made the most ungenerous abuse of the power of searching our vessels. They had taken out and impressed into their service, emigrants coming to our country. They had violently drawn into their service, our seamen, natives of our land. Naturalized foreigners had not been spared. Our neutrality had been violated by their forcing our impressed citizens to fight against the political friends of their country. Our ships had been frequently detained and spoiled on the high seas; and their

officers and crews grossly insulted. Vessels bearing the variegated stripes and constellated stars of our union had been sent to distant British ports for adjudication. Cargoes had been condemned under the most arbitrary pretenses, and our merchants and underwriters by the process of an *ex parte* trial stripped of their property. Our ports had been blockaded. The public authority in our very harbors had been defied, and the armed vessels of the nation had been fired at. And to crown the whole, the same nation, instigated by the like jealous and invidious considerations seem bent upon prohibiting our carrying trade in colonial produce, and resolved to reduce us once more to the dependence of provinces.

Are we, sir, already come to this? You (the Vice President Mr. Clinton was in the chair) well remember the effects wrought by the injurious proceedings of the British Parliament in 1774. You bore a noble and mainly part in the struggles of freemen against oppression at that day. Thirty years ago, you and your patriotic associates could form a general non-importation agreement, and despising the luxuries of the mother country and superior to her prowess, you, spirits of freedom, achieved our glorious revolution. If the case requires it, may we not do this again? If we must curtail our commerce by our own statutes, it is certainly a better policy to retaliate upon an adversary in that way, than to abandon to her, as the proposed bill contemplates, a lucrative portion of our trade. Surely, laboring as we do, under all these embarrassments, a proposition for lessening our navigation and forbidding our ships to frequent the open ocean, would hardly have been expected from one of our own body.

For my own part, said Dr. M. I think the St. Domingo commerce is no great thing in itself. We might do exceedingly well without it; and I am very far from approving the means by which it has been carried on; but, I dislike the idea of forbidding it at the mandate of a foreign power. Like our revolutionary patriots, let us put our foot here, and hence refuse to budge. It is not for us to legislate at the nod or bidding of any nation. I hope we understand our business better than to register edicts for them—while we pay due respect to others, it becomes us also to respect ourselves. The precedent is a dangerous one. If we agree to interdict this intercourse, we may at the next session be informed that we ought to withdraw from some other important port or region. When we are found to be so complying to one nation, we shall be subjected to a like request or menace from another, until, sir, our flag shall be forlorn in one foreign port after another, and nothing be left us but the coasting trade at home. The sad consequences have been ably portrayed by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. S. Smith).

There was another reason evincing the unseasonableness of the proposition at the present time. This was a disastrous and eventual era of our commerce. The merchants in every sea port of the nation were assembling to consider their losses from the rapacity of the belligerent powers, and submit them to the consideration of congress. It would be better to wait for the statements that such a practical class of men should make. Our judgments would be aided by the facts which their memorials would contain.

Dr. M. then considered the prohibition in the constitution on congress as to the laying of export duties; and said that the exportation of our domestic productions so necessary to our country, and so cautiously guarded, ought not to be interrupted by any spontaneous regulations of our own. He was an advocate for the *mare liberum*. He wished a wide and open market for the beef, pork, fish, flour, rice and cotton of the country.

He then adverted to the operation which a restrained commerce would have upon agriculture. With the ceasing of exports this great spring to the planters and graziers industry is at once taken away; the plough would stop; and it would be melancholy to see the fair and enchanting face of our country, degenerate to the savage state, and yield nought but the unthrifty crop of weeds and brambles.

Turning then to ship-building and its cluster of attendant trades and arts, he feared that it would fall into neglect. That employment, which gives perhaps, the grandest idea of the skill of man, would be discontinued, and the inhabitants of our sea-ports be forced back to the country to keep them from starving.

Nor was the revenue to be omitted in this enumeration. As far as the imports from Hayti are consumed by our citizens, so far the revenue is about to be lost; and if exported under drawback, the carrying trade is helped by the transportation, so the return cargo, whether of brandy, wines, hardware or dry goods, may be